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ACCENTURE	
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EXAMINER
SHIN, KYUNG H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

| | **Office Action Summary** | Application No. 09/817,917 | Applicant(s) MATHUR ET AL. |
| | | Examiner Kyung H. Shin | Art Unit 2143 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _12 October 2006_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1,2,6-21 and 25-33_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1, 2, 6-21, 25-33_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   This action is responding to application papers dated 10/12/2006.

2.   Claims **1, 2, 6-21, 25-33** are pending. Claims **1, 21, 27, 30** have been amended.

Claims **3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 24** was canceled. Independent claims are **1, 9, 16, 21, 27, 28,**

29, 30, and 33.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments filed 10/12/06 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

    3.1   Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, *" ... any*

teachings regarding contextual information comprising attributes of the at least

one discrete component of data and relating to intended use of the at least one

discrete component of data ... ". (see Remarks Page 11, Lines 8-9); " ...

intended use of the enhanced data ... ". (see Remarks Page 15, Line 15) ; " ...

contextual information . . . associated with the at least one domain and

comprising attributes of the at least one discrete component of data relating to

an intended use of the at least one discrete component of data ... " (see

Remarks Page 21, Lines 3-5); (see Remarks Page 22, Lines 2-4); (see

Remarks Page 23, Lines 3-6).

      The Schaffer prior art discloses a discrete (i.e. separate and singular)

media content entity, which is combined to generate enhanced content. (see

Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31)   Schaffer discloses the combined storage of

enhanced content with media content. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 2,

lines 50-52: enhanced content stored with media content) This is equivalent

to Applicant's disclosure for information consisting of one discrete component

of data.

In addition, the Schaffer prior art discloses contextual information or

information having an established context to the media content. Each media

item exists as a discrete component. And, Schaffer discloses the capability to

group enhanced content by an area of interest (i.e. a domain). By definition, a

domain is defined as a sphere of interest (i.e. a group), a collection or a

grouping of entities (i.e. media). (1.http://www.answers.com/domain&r=67)

The Schaffer prior art discloses that enhanced content is related to the media

content and within a particular area of interest (i.e. or a domain). (see Schaffer

col. 2, lines 60-67)   The referenced prior art discloses this claim limitation.

3.2   Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, " ... modifying

enhanced data based on feedback data ... ". (see Remarks Page 13, Lines 4-

5); " ... sending feedback rules to the requestor ... ". (see Remarks Page 17,

Line 17); (see Remarks Page 18, Lines 8-9); " ... defining feedback rules from

the enhanced content source to the requestor ... ". (see Remarks Page 21,

Lines 13-14)

The Schaffer and Bell prior art combination discloses the collection of

feedback data. By definition, feedback is defined as the return of information

about the result of an activity. (1.http://www.answers.com/feedback&r=67)

Schaffer and Bell prior art combination discloses the capability to receive

feedback information (see Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185],

lines 12-19: feedback data capability) and Schaffer discloses the capability to

customize the combination and generation of enhanced content based on user

profile information including the received feedback information. (see Schaffer

col. 3, lines 4-8) In addition, the Bell prior art combination discloses the

capability for the capture and providing of feedback. (see Bell paragraph

[0031], lines 3-9; paragraph [0031], lines 11-13: capture and provide feedback)

The Shaffer prior art can utilized this feedback in it processing of the content.

3.3   Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, " ... digital

identity act on behalf of the entity having the enhanced data not the requestor

... ". (see Remarks Page 14, Lines 7-8); " ... a digital identity acting as a proxy

for the entity ... ". (see Remarks Page 14, Lines 9-10); " ... a digital identity

(proxy) acting on behalf of an entity ... " (see Remarks Page 14, Lines 20-21);;

" ... digital identity acting as a proxy for the entity ... " (see Remarks Page 15,

Line 6); " ... a digital identity being operated by a party other than the party it

represents ... " (see Remarks Page 16, Lines 2-3); " ... digital identity acting as

a proxy for an entity ... " (see Remarks Page 22, Line 15);

The Schaffer and Slaughter prior art combination discloses the capability for the

usage of proxy technology, which indicates a server system which acts as an

communications interface between a client and actual enhanced content

server. (see Slaughter col. 27, lines 20-21; col. 74, lines 1-7; col. 74, lines 15-

19: proxy (i.e. interface) capabilities) A proxy acts on behalf of another entity

(i.e. either the requestor or sender). The referenced prior art discloses this

claim limitation.

3.4   Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, " ...

obviousness ... ". (see Remarks Page 16, Lines 6-7)

     The rejection to each independent and dependent claim includes a citation

from the referenced prior art that discloses the basis for the rejection. Each

obviousness combination clearly indicates the claim limitation the combined

reference prior art teaches. In addition, a cited passage from the referenced

prior art clearly indicates the motivation for the obviousness combination.

Each obviousness combination's disclosure is equivalent to the Applicant's

claimed invention.

3.5   Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, " ...

generating at least one decision parameter based on profile and preference

information and using the at least one decision parameter to determine

whether terms of a discovered service are acceptable ... ". (see Remarks

Page 18, Lines 18-20); (see Remarks Page 22, Lines 18-20)

The Schaffer and Slaughter prior art combination discloses the discovery of services and the negotiation of services between a client and server.   A capability credential details the attributes of the service.   There are capabilities to discover the service.   There are capabilities to negotiate to use the service. (see Slaughter col. 60, lines 29-36: service discovery; col. 59, lines 54-57; col. 60, lines 22-28; col. 60, lines 37-42: negotiate services) The referenced prior art discloses this claim limitation.

3.6   Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, " ... determination of the acceptability of service terms ... ". (see Remarks Page 19, Lines 8-9); " ... negotiating with the entity offering the at least one service ... ". (see Remarks Page 20, Lines 1-2)

The Shaffer and Slaughter prior art combination disclose the capability to negotiate (i.e. determine acceptability of service terms) the rights for usage of a service with the entity providing the service. (see Slaughter col. 59, lines 54-57; col. 60, lines 22-28; col. 60, lines 37-42: negotiate services) This disclosure is equivalent to Applicant's invention. The referenced prior art discloses this claim limitation.

3.7   Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, " ... accessing more than one media selection from a plurality of sources ... ". (see Remarks Page 24, Lines 6-7)

The Shaffer prior art discloses the media selection coming from multiple

sources. (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62: access to a media content, a

discrete component ; col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines 10-14: network connections

for data transfers; col. 2, lines 49-58: multiple sources for media)   The

referenced prior art discloses this claim limitation.

3.8   The Examiner has considered the applicant's remarks concerning a system for

the generation and management of enhanced content.

After an additional analysis of the applicant's invention, remarks, and a search

of the available prior art, it was determined that the current set of prior art

consisting of **Schaffer (6,411,949)** generating enhanced data, **Alexander**

(6,732,331) providing content management, **Bell (20020120501)** providing

feedback, **Gross (6,721,716)** providing real-time processing, and **Slaughter**

(6,970,869) providing discovery services, discloses the applicant's invention

including disclosures in Remarks dated October 12, 2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   **Claims 1, 6, 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Schaffer (US Patent No. **6,411,949**).

Regarding Claim 1, Schaffer discloses a method, computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions of associating contextual information with discrete components of data, the method comprising:

a) accessing at least one discrete component of data from at least one data source; (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62: access to a media content, a discrete component ; col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines 10-14: network connections for data transfers ; col. 2, lines 50-52: enhanced content stored with media)

b) associating said at least one discrete component of data with at least one domain; (Schaffer col. 2, lines 60-67: one or more groups, categories (i.e. domains, a sphere of interest), contextual information)

Schaffer discloses c) adding contextual information to said at least one discrete component of data to provide enhanced data, the contextual information being associated with the at least one domain and comprising attributes of the at least one discrete component of data relating to an intended use of at least one discrete component of data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31: combine media content to achieve enhanced content based upon user profile; col. 2, lines 59-67: related (i.e. contextual) data)

Regarding Claim 6, Schaffer discloses the method of claim 1, further including:

    a) associating said at least one discrete component of data with a second domain,

       (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62; col. 2, lines 64-67: one or more groups,

       describe one or more different categories (i.e. domains))

    b) adding domain specific contextual information to said at least one discrete

       component of data to provide second enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines

       28-31: combine media content to achieve enhanced content based upon user

       profile ; col. 2, lines 60-67: enhanced content data related to some aspect of

       media (i.e. specific relation, domain, a sphere of interest))

Regarding Claim 21, Schaffer discloses a computer-readable medium having stored
thereon a data structure comprising:

    a) at least one discrete component of data from at least one data source; (see

       Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62: access to a media content, a discrete component ;

       col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines 10-14: network connections for data transfers)

    b) first contextual information comprising attributes of the at least one discrete

       component relating to another intended use of the at least one discrete

       component of data, wherein the first contextual information is associated with a

       first domain; (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62; col. 2, lines 60-67: one or more

       groups, describe one or more different categories (i.e. domains, a sphere of

       interest))

    c) second contextual information comprising attributes of the at least one discrete

       component relating to another intended use of the at least one discrete

component of data, wherein the second contextual information associated with a

second domain different from the first domain; see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62;

col. 2, lines 60-67: one or more groups, describe one or more different categories

(i.e. domains, a sphere of interest))

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   **Claims 2, 26, 27, 28, 33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Schaffer** (US Patent No. **6,411,949**) in view of **Alexander et al.** (US

Patent No. **6,732,331**).

Regarding Claim 2, Alexander discloses the method of claim 1, further including:

assigning access rights to the enhanced data. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 57-63: user

access permissions (i.e. access rights) utilized)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable the capability to use access rights in

the manipulation of enhanced content within a web based content management system

as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ

Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web

based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41: " ... *organizing content*

augmenting conventional Web content ... Web page can be easily modified without

writing custom data entry applications ... loading complex data based on a structured

template ... ")

Regarding Claims 26, Schaffer does not specifically disclose a computer-readable

medium for software programs. However, Alexander discloses the computer readable

medium (see Alexander col. 5, lines 47-50: software program computer readable

medium) of claim 21, further including a data field defining usage and access rules.

(see Alexander col. 4, lines 57-63: decision parameter, usage and access rules)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to utilize user access and authentication rules as

taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ

Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web

based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41).

Regarding Claim 27, Schaffer discloses the capability to process enhanced content

data comprising:

    a) accessing at least one discrete component of data from at least one data source;

        (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62: access to a media content item (i.e. a singular

        discrete component); col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines 10-14: network connections for

        data transfers)

    b) associating said at least one discrete component of data with at least one

        domain; (Schaffer col. 2, lines 60-67: one or more groups, categories (i.e.

        domains, a sphere of interest), contextual information)

Schaffer discloses adding contextual information to said at least one discrete

component of data to provide enhanced data, the contextual information being

associated with the at least one domain and comprising attributes of the at least

one discrete component of data relating to an intended use of at least one

discrete component of data, and. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31: combine

media content to achieve enhanced content based upon user profile; col. 2, lines

59-67: related (i.e. contextual) data))   Schaffer does not specifically disclose the

usage of a computer-readable medium.

However, Alexander discloses:

c) a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for

performing content management procedures. (see Alexander col. 5, lines 47-50:

software program, computer readable medium)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable the usage of software programs on

a computer readable medium as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art

would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex

media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-

41)

Regarding Claim 28, Schaffer discloses the capability to process enhanced content

data comprising:

d) transmitting enhanced data from the enhanced content source to the requestor.

(see Schaffer col. 2, lines 56-58: transfer enhanced content to user)

Schaffer does not specifically disclose the usage of a computer-readable medium.

However, Alexander discloses a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the steps comprising:

a) receiving a request through at least one digital identity for enhanced data corresponding to an entity from a requestor, the enhanced data including contextual information added to at least one discrete component of data; (see Alexander col. 5, lines 47-50 ; col. 4, lines 19-23: software program (i.e. computer readable medium), request for data)

b) using a digital identity acting as a proxy for the entity to compare an identification of the requestor to access rights; (see Alexander col. 4, lines 50-56: user identity authentication)

c) transmitting from the digital identity to an enhanced content source an approval to release adding domain specific contextual information to said at least one discrete component of data to enhanced data; (see Alexander col. 5, lines 12-14: authentication enables access to enhanced content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable usage of software programs on a computer readable medium utilizing user authentication within a content management system as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to

employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a
web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41).

Regarding Claim 33, Schaffer discloses a method of associating contextual information
with discrete components of data, the method comprising:

a) accessing at least one discrete component of data from each of a plurality of
   different data sources and different domains; (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 59-62:
   access to a media content, a discrete component ; col. 2, lines 3-5; col. 2, lines
   10-14: network connections for data transfers)

b) translating each of the discrete components of data from the different data
   sources to a common representation format; (see Schaffer col. 3, lines 4-8:
   customization of enhanced content)

c) adding contextual information to the translated discrete components of data from
   the different data sources to produce enhanced data having a common format;
   (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31: combine to generate enhanced content ; col. 2,
   lines 50-52: enhanced content stored with media)

   And, Alexander discloses:

d) wherein the contextual information is metadata that includes usage rules and
   access rights for the enhanced data from the different data sources. (see
   Alexander col. 2, lines 49-52; col. 2, lines 57-59: metadata utilized and processed
   by content management system)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable the implementation of usage and

access rules for the manipulation of enhanced content combined with contextual

information or metadata as taught by Alexander. One of ordinary skill in the art

would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex

media content for within a web based environment. (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-

41)

6.   **Claims 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schaffer and further in view of **Bell et al.** (US PGPUB No. **20020120501**)

Regarding Claim 7, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management

system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer does not specifically disclose the capability to

process feedback information. However, Bell discloses the method of claim 1, further

including:

    a) receiving feedback data from a user of the enhanced data; (see Bell paragraph

       [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data processing

       capability for managed content)

    b) modifying the enhanced data to include the feedback data. (see Bell paragraph

       [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data processing

       capability for managed content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to process feedback information within a

content management system as taught by Bell. One of ordinary skill in the art would

be motivated to employ Bell in order to enable effective, efficient marketing and

distribution of content (see Bell paragraph [0004], lines 9-14: " ... *identify potentially*

successful content ... monitor audience or consumer reaction ... tailor marketing and

promotion ... based on such information ... "; paragraph [0025], lines 12-16: " ...

leverage the real-time distribution and information-gathering potential of the

connected environment to allow more effective, efficient and profitable identification,

financing, production, marketing and distribution of any form of content ... ").

7.   **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer**

and further in view of **Gross** (US Patent No. 6,721,716).

Regarding Claim 8, Schaffer does not explicitly disclose real-time processing of

content. However, Gross discloses wherein the adding step is performed in real-time.

(see Gross col. 1, lines 13-20; col. 2, lines 7-12: real-time content management system;

col. 9, lines 28-42; col. 14, lines 28-32; col. 21, lines 22-27: real time processing of

financial (i.e. billing) transactions; col. 10, lines 33-37; col. 14, lines 32-37: billing

procedures with update capability)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to incorporate steps performed for real-time

content processing as taught by Gross. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to modify Schaffer to employ the invention of Gross in order to enable immediately process customer direct financial transactions utilizing a secure and private connection. (see Gross col. 2, lines 45-50; col. 2, lines 55-60)

8.   **Claims 9 - 13, 29, 32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer-Alexander** and further in view of **Slaughter et al.** (US Patent No. **6,970,869**).

Regarding Claim 9, Schaffer discloses a method of delivering enhanced data through at least one digital identity comprising:

d) transmitting enhanced data from the enhanced content source to the requestor. (see Schaffer col. 2, lines 56-58: transfer enhanced content to user)

       Schaffer does not specifically disclose a request and response procedure for management of enhanced content.

       However, Alexander and Slaughter disclose:

a) receiving a request through at least one digital identity for enhanced data corresponding to an entity from a requestor, the enhanced data including contextual information added to at least one discrete component of data; (see Alexander col. 4, lines 19-23: based on web server (i.e. digital identity), receive enhanced data request)

  b) using a digital identity to compare an identification of the requestor to access

    rights; (see Alexander col. 4, lines 50-56: requestor (i.e. requesting client),

    access controls checked) and Slaughter disclose wherein acting as a proxy for

    the entity. (see Slaughter col. 27, lines 20-21; col. 74, lines 1-7; col. 74, lines 15-

    19: proxy interface capabilities)

  c) transmitting from the digital identity to an enhanced content source an approval to

    release enhanced data; (see Alexander col. 5, lines 12-14: determine that

    requestor is authorized, enhanced data released)

    It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content

utilizing request and response processing and a digital identity capability within a

web based content management system as taught by Alexander, and to manage

services available to client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary

skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficiently

manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment (see

Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41), and to employ Slaughter in order to utilized

automated and dynamic communications and services, complex purchase

mechanisms (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5).

Regarding Claim 10, Schaffer discloses the method of claim 9, further including:

comparing at the digital identity an intended use of the enhanced data to usage rules.

(see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: usage rules (i.e. based on user profile, digital identity), applied to content data)

Regarding Claim 11, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer does not specifically disclose the processing of available services by the content management system. However, Slaughter discloses the method of claim 9, wherein the digital identity is operated by a party other than the entity.   (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32; col. 9, lines 1-6: discovery and access for available services)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to manage services available to client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to utilized automated and dynamic communications and services, complex purchase mechanisms. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 12, Schaffer discloses the method of claim 9, wherein the digital identity is operated by the entity (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: user profile (i.e. digital identity) entity controls processing of enhanced content)

Regarding Claim 13, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management

system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer does not specifically disclose the processing

of transactions by the content management system.   However, Slaughter discloses the

method of claim 9, wherein the enhanced content source is operated by a party other

than the entity. (see Slaughter col. 38, lines 12-14; col. 38, lines 48-52; col. 38, lines 63-

64: transactions between multiple entities completed)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to manage and process transactions available to

client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be

motivated to employ Slaughter in order to utilized automated and dynamic

communications and services, complex purchase mechanisms. (see Slaughter col. 5,

line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 29, Alexander discloses a computer-readable medium having

computer-executable instructions for performing the steps comprising:

    d) generating at least one decision parameter based on profile and preference

        information; (see Schaffer col. 3, lines 4-8: decision parameter: user profile

        usage for content manipulation)

Schaffer does not specifically disclose available services management. However,

Slaughter discloses:

    a) discovering at least one service offered by at least one entity connected to at

    least one computer network; (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32: available services

    processing)

    b) receiving content from said at least one entity that includes terms of said at least

    one service; (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-39: determine terms for available

    services)

    c) filtering the content to determine whether the content satisfies at least one

    predetermined rule   (see Slaughter col. 37, lines 9-14: content filtering utilized)

    e) determining whether the terms of said at least one service are acceptable based

    on at least one decision parameter. (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-51; col. 9,

    lines 1-6: discover and negotiate terms of available services)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable available services management for

client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be

motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing

mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network

environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 32, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced data (i.e. contextual information). (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col.

3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer

does not specifically disclose user authentication or transactions between

entities. However, Alexander discloses wherein at least one of access rights

information and usage rules to one entity is based on at least one of the access

rights. (see Alexander col. 4, lines 57-63: user access rights and usage rules)

And, Slaughter discloses wherein the method of claim 30, wherein at least one of

access rights information and usage rules for transactions. (see Slaughter col.

38, lines 12-14; col. 38, lines 48-52; col. 38, lines 63-64: transactions processing

between entities)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable user authentication and access rights

as taught by Alexander, and to enable the capability for processing transactions as

taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ

Alexander in order to efficiently manipulate complex media content for within a web

based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41), and to employ Slaughter in

order to enable a scaleable distributed computing mechanism for security, process

migration between network nodes within a network environment (see Slaughter col. 5,

line 67 - col. 6, line 5).

9.   **Claims 14, 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schaffer-Alexander-Slaughter as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of **Bell**

et al. (US PGPUB Application No. 20020120501).

Regarding Claim 14, Schaffer and Alexander disclose a content management system

utilizing enhanced data.   Neither Schaffer nor Alexander specifically discloses the

capability to process feedback information. However, Bell discloses the method of

claim 9, further including: transmitting feedback rules from the enhanced content source

to the requestor. (see Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19:

feedback data processing capability for managed content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content

within a content management system as taught by Alexander, and to process feedback

information within the content management system as taught by Bell. One of ordinary

skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficient manipulate

complex media content for within a web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines

35-41), and to employ Bell in order to enable effective, efficient marketing and

distribution of content (see Bell paragraph [0004], lines 9-14; paragraph [0025], lines

12-16).

Regarding Claim 15, Alexander discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced data. Neither Schaffer nor Alexander specifically discloses the capability to

process feedback information. However, Bell discloses the method of claim 14, wherein

the feedback rules comprise an incentive for the requestor to provide feedback. (see

Bell paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185], lines 12-19: feedback data

processing capability utilized)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content within a content management system as taught by Alexander, and to process feedback information within the content management system as taught by Bell. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficient manipulate complex media content for within a web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41), and to employ Bell in order to enable effective, efficient marketing and distribution of content (see Bell paragraph [0004], lines 9-14; paragraph [0025], lines 12-16).

10.   **Claims 16, 17, 18, 30, 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Schaffer** in view of **Slaughter**.

Regarding Claim 16, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management system utilizing enhanced data)   However, Schaffer discloses a method of obtaining information, the method comprising:

d) generating at least one decision parameter based on profile and preference information; (see Schaffer col. 3, lines 4-8: decision parameter: user profile usage for content manipulation)

Schaffer does not specifically disclose the discovery and processing of

available services by the content management system.   However, Slaughter

discloses a method of obtaining information about services that may be of

interest to a user, the method comprising:

a) discovering at least one service offered by at least one entity connected to at

least one computer network; (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32: discover

available services)

b) receiving content from said at least one entity that includes terms of said at least

one service; (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-39: receive terms for available

services)

c) filtering the content to determine whether the content satisfies at least one

predetermined rule (see Slaughter col. 37, lines 9-14: content filtering (i.e.

predetermined rules) utilized)

e) determining whether the terms of said at least one service are acceptable based

on at least one decision parameter. (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-39: determine

terms of services offered)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable available services management for

client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be

motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing

mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network

environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 17, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management

system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer does not specifically disclose the processing

of available services by the content management system.   However, Slaughter

discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the discovering step is performed

dynamically.   (see Slaughter col. 8, lines 26-32: discover available services)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable discovery and processing of available

services management for client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary

skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable

distributed computing mechanism for security, process migration between network

nodes within a network environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 18, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content management

system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer does not specifically disclose processing of

available services by the content management system.   However, Slaughter discloses

the method of claim 16, further including: negotiating with the at least one entity. (see

Slaughter col. 8, lines 37-51: determine and negotiate available services)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable available services management for

client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art would be

motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed computing

mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a network

environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

Regarding Claim 30, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced data within multiple domains that creates enhanced data comprising:

gathering, by a second entity, at least one discrete component of data from at

least one data source; associating, by the second entity, the at least one

discrete component of data with at least one domain; and adding, by the second

entity, contextual information to said at least one discrete component of data to

create enhanced data, the contextual information being associated with the at

least one domain and comprising attributes of the at least one discrete

component of data relating to an intended use of the at least one discrete

component of data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content

management system utilizing enhanced data) Schaffer does not specifically

disclose transactions between multiple entities. However, Slaughter discloses a

method of creating enhanced data comprising: completing a transaction with a

first entity by a second entity; completing a multiple transactions by the second

entity. (see Slaughter col. 38, lines 12-14; col. 38, lines 48-52; col. 38, lines 63-

64: transactions processing services between entities)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content

utilizing request and response processing as taught by Alexander, and to enable

available services management for client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of

ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a

scaleable distributed computing mechanism for security, process migration between

network nodes within a network environment (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line

5).

Regarding Claim 31, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced data. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content

management system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer does not specifically

disclose transaction processing services between multiple entities.   However,

Slaughter discloses the method of claim 30, further comprising: completing a

transaction between at least one third party entity by the second entity based on

a digital identity of the third party. (see Slaughter col. 38, lines 12-14; col. 38,

lines 48-52; col. 38, lines 63-64: transactions processing between entities)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable transaction processing services

between client-server entities as taught by Slaughter. One of ordinary skill in the art

would be motivated to employ Slaughter in order to enable a scaleable distributed

computing mechanism for security, process migration between network nodes within a

network environment. (see Slaughter col. 5, line 67 - col. 6, line 5)

11.   **Claims 19, 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schaffer-Slaughter as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of **Gross** (US

Patent No. 6,721,716).

Regarding Claim 19, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced content. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content

management system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer does not specifically disclose

financial (billing) information transferred from the user to purchase the content.

However, Gross discloses financial (billing) information transferred from the user to

complete a transaction. (see Gross col. 1, lines 13-20; col. 2, lines 7-12: real-time

content management system; col. 10, lines 33-37; col. 14, lines 32-37: billing

procedures with update capability) Customer information provided to complete

transaction.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to incorporate financial information transfers as

taught in Gross. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to modify Alexander

to employ the invention of Gross in order to enable immediately process customer direct

financial transactions utilizing a secure and private connection. (see Gross col. 2, lines

45-50; col. 2, lines 55-60)

Regarding Claim 20, Schaffer discloses a content management system utilizing

enhanced content. (see Schaffer col. 1, lines 28-31; col. 3, lines 4-8: content

management system utilizing enhanced data)   Schaffer does not specifically disclose

monitoring financial (billing) transactions and updating personal information after

financial (billing) transactions.

However, Gross discloses:

a) monitoring a transaction involving the at least one service; (see Gross col. 1,

   lines 13-20; col. 2, lines 7-12: real-time content management system; col. 9, lines

   28-42; col. 14, lines 28-32; col. 21, lines 22-27: real time processing of financial

   (i.e. billing) transactions)

b) modifying the profile and preference information as a result of the monitoring

   step. (see Gross col. 1, lines 13-20; col. 2, lines 7-12: real-time content

   management system; col. 10, lines 33-37; col. 14, lines 32-37: billing procedures

   with update capability) Update customer information.

   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to modify Schaffer incorporate monitoring of financial (i.e.

billing) transactions and updating of personal information after financial transaction

completion as taught in Gross. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to

modify Shaffer to employ the invention of Gross in order to enable immediately

process customer direct financial transactions utilizing a secure and private

connection. (see Gross col. 2, lines 45-50; col. 2, lines 55-60)

12.   **Claim 25** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schaffer-Alexander and further in view of **Bell et al.** (US PGPUB Application No.

20020120501).

Regarding Claim 25, Schaffer and Alexander disclose a content management system

with capabilities to manage enhanced data utilizing computer-readable medium.

Neither Schaffer nor Alexander specifically discloses the capability to process feedback

information. However, Bell discloses the method of claim 21, further including a data

field defining feedback rules. (see **Bell** paragraph [0024], lines 5-7; paragraph [0185],

lines 12-19: feedback data processing capability for managed content)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Schaffer to enable manipulation of enhanced content

within a content management system utilizing a computer-readable medium as

taught by Alexander, and to process feedback information within the content

management system as taught by Bell. One of ordinary skill in the art would be

motivated to employ Alexander in order to efficient manipulate complex media

content for within a web based environment (see Alexander col. 2, lines 35-41), and

to employ Bell in order to enable effective, efficient marketing and distribution of

content (see Bell paragraph [0004], lines 9-14; paragraph [0025], lines 12-16).

Conclusion

13.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

14.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kyung H. Shin whose telephone number is (571) 272-

3920. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number

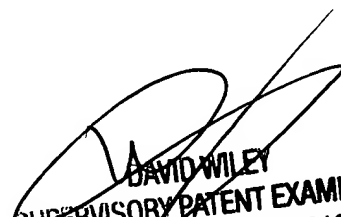for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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K H S
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Patent Examiner
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KHS
January 7, 2007

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